

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

Might Feel Differently.

I. L. Taylor, Co. B, 4th Tenn. Cav., was, Ore., was a Carolinian by birth, but loyal to the Union, and left home with a small squad in September, 1862. As all public places, crossroads, ferries, etc., had been captured and the rebels such or drop into the hands of the enemy. For two weeks they walked by star and moonlight over the hills, into the valleys, across streams of water and slush, a distance of 200 miles, through East Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky, to Manchester, Ky., where they enlisted. He went into the field immediately, without being drilled, and was unfortunately captured very soon and sent to Andersonville. For six long months he starved in prison, and he thinks if the present Congress was captured and confined in some Andersonville, enduring all the poor soldiers had to in the way of vermin, food, etc., they might feel differently about pensions. He would like to hear from all old comrade comrades.

Second Corps Not at Sailor's Creek.

Adam Horine, Co. H, 110th Ohio, Greenville, O., whose regiment led the Sixth Corps the day of the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., April 8, 1865, vs. the Second Corps had nothing to do with it; that the battle was fought by two divisions of the Sixth Corps—Wheeler's First and Ricketts' Third. Grant, in his Memoirs, in speaking of the battle, says Lee crossed the wagon road at High Bridge, and attempted to destroy it by fire, but Humphrey came up with the Second Corps and drove off the rebel rear guard which had been left to protect the bridge while it was burning. If the Second Corps was at High Bridge, how could they have taken part in the battle of Sailor's Creek? It was one of the greatest battles of the war in results, considering the number of troops engaged on the Union side.

A Great Injustice.

R. P. Boyer, Bath, N. Y., thinks a great injustice has been done a class of soldiers. He refers to those who enlisted under the first call for troops for three years or under, who served in the ranks, becoming non-commissioned officers, and who, before their time was out were promoted to commissioned officers for meritorious conduct in the field. These upon the expiration of their term of service were discharged from the service without any bounty; in other words, they had to pay for the commission which they had rightly won. He thinks this an injustice, and that such soldiers should receive at least a bounty for the time served in the ranks.

Gen. Buell's Orders for the Protection of Rebel Property.

J. V. Pounall, Co. E, 29th Ind., Fulton, Ind., tells a little story apropos of this order of Gen. Buell. He says: "While in camp south of Nashville on our return to the North, a number of the boys, confiscated chickens, geese, turkeys, etc. The provost guards caught them and took them to provost headquarters, procured cracker barrels, knoekouts and other things, and sold over the boys, with their heads protruding. Opposite their shoulders the wings of chickens, geese or turkeys were nailed on the barrels, and a card was mailed on each barrel, and the 'thieves' printed in large letters. Accompanied by the brass band, they were then marched through the different regiments, and then playing 'The Rogue's March.' All this was caused by Gen. Buell's order."

Lends the Paper to Two Confederates.

Mr. O. T. Hanley, Co. K, 3d Ohio, says that every week he loans his copy of The National Tribune to two Confederates, both Captains of the C. S. A. One of them, Capt. Crook, captured the Union flag at Franklin, Tenn., and afterward returned it to them at Kokomo, Ind., during Cleveland's Administration. He is very much pleased with the history of the land of the Currier and says that it is the most impartial one he ever read. He does not like the way Hood makes scapegoats of his officers and men to cover his own mistakes.

The 13th Iowa.

Geo. W. Barden, Co. H, 13th Iowa, Claraville, Okla., writes: "It is like renewing old times to read The National Tribune, and I value it more than any other paper. I enlisted as a private at Marshalltown, Iowa, in the fall of '61; served for three years, nine months and days, and came home a Corporal. I have the bullet that wounded me, and it weighs one and a half ounces. I would be glad to hear from any of the old comrades."

Prisoners of War.

George Bauner, Co. A, 19th Ind., Perkinsville, Ind., writes: "If this present session of Congress will not pass the ex-prisoners bill, I do not think it necessary for any future Congress to pass any measure for our relief, as there will be very few of us left to enjoy it. I am now all dead, and some future Congress may erect a beautiful monument to our memory."

Too Cruel to Describe.

Robert Alsop, Co. D, 45th Ky., Salersville, Ky., was a short time in Libby Prison. He was captured Nov. 30, 1863, and it was very cold. His clothes were stripped from him, his boots taken off his feet, and he was left in the cold. Richmond his feet got frostbitten. When he arrived in prison he was three days and a half without food. The treatment was so cruel he cannot describe it.

Before It Is Too Late.

James Moore, Lieutenant, Co. E, 11th Pa., Coharation, Pa., who lost an arm and was otherwise badly wounded at Atlanta, Ga., regrets that while men of his class have been liberally pensioned, many of those who fought bravely with them in the story of the war have not been answered the last call, with no recognition made of their services. He hopes National legislation may be justice to the soldiers before it is too late.

Who Killed Zollicoffer?

Lieut. L. B. Tyson, Co. H, 168th Ohio, Kenton, O., writes: "I am glad to be able to throw some light on this subject. After the battle of Mills Springs Lieut. Tyson had as a servant a young colored boy who had been several months with Col. Fry, of the 10th Ky. The boy said that at the battle of Mills Springs his horse became jaded, and a fine charger saddled, bridled and with holsters braced, Col. Fry ordered him to capture it and mount it. Fry said that Zollicoffer and staff came riding through the woods, telling Col. Fry not to fire, as the men were his. Col. Fry commenced firing, emptying the chambers of his revolver, Zollicoffer still retreating. After the third shot Zollicoffer fell."

Are Any Living?

Simon Bannage, Co. E, 76th Pa., West Milton, Pa., would like to hear from any of those prisoners who came up the Cape Fear River to Wilmington after we had captured Fort Fisher. He never saw such a pitiful set of men as they were, and would like to hear from them through The National Tribune.

14th U. S. Regulars.

Henry H. Bushman, 14th U. S. Regulars, Pa., wants to know why so many of the 14th U. S. Regulars have received so little credit for what they did at Gettysburg. He says they received the Johnny Rebs, and charged across the valley of death, and thinks too little has been made out of it. He was only 16 years old when he enlisted, and served six years in active service.

The Battle of Franklin.

Hiram Rader, Co. B, 37th Ill., Griggsville, Ill., does not think that Gen. Cox was on the front line of battle at Franklin where Wagner was or he would have known more of what was going on. Comrade Rader belonged to Bradley's old brigade, the light of which rested on the pike. The 51st Ill. formed the right of the brigade, and the 79th Ill., commanded by Col. Buckner, was next on the right. The 51st regiment was the 27th Ill. The 51st Ill. had received about 400 recruits, and opened a heavy musketry fire on the enemy, which was continued all down the line. There was a low bench swale in our front to the left filled with the enemy. The smoke from the 51st and a battery of artillery which was run on the pike to the right of the 51st, and which had opened up on Hood's army massed in front of Wagner's two brigades, settled in this swale without being drilled. This was so dense that the boys of the 27th could not see the enemy, and there was no order to retreat until the rebels were on their first line of works. Comrade Rader and five others were captured and confined in the beech swale as prisoners of war. About 150 or 200 prisoners were carried to a point of the ridge that run down the pike and carried about 300 or 400 yards in front of the main line of works. If Gen. Cox had been in the bull pen where we were and heard the screeching and howling of the wounded who lay between us and where Wagner's line were, he would have thought that half Hood's army was there.

Too Much for Him.

Whitman Chase, Segrenganset, Mass., one of the crew of the Isaac Smith, which was captured in Stone Islet, S. C., Jan. 30, 1863, was taken prisoner up that time and kept in prison for three months. Later, when in the cars going North, he had some conversation with a Southerner. The question of politics came up. Comrade Chase said: "There is no politics in this. You mean war on the Government property, and I have come to protect it." He replied: "The Government took the first step of war; when Anderson moved from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, that was the first step of war." "What?" I said, "and you had been building fortifications around him all winter; was that not act of war on your part?" The Southerner had business in another part of the car about that time.

Out of His Gopher Hole.

L. C. Huffine, Co. E, 30th Ohio, Oakwood, Ohio, crawls out of his gopher hole, where he has been for the last 41 years, long enough to tell us that while he has not been in the army, he has been the youngest soldier or of having the oldest hardback, he does claim that his regiment was the one that whipped the rebels to a finish. He calls attention to the fact that whenever the rebels began to shake, and got out as soon as they could. When food was scarce at Savannah, Sherman sent the 30th out to take Fort McAllister, so his army could get something to eat. After that they went for Joe Johnston, and when Johnston heard they were after his meat-house, he said, "Enough, stop up." They started for Lee, and when Lee got to the South said to Grant, "I'll no use to hold out any longer; I'll surrender." It has always puzzled Comrade Huffine to know why they were not sent to capture Jeff Davis.

Does Anyone Know Him?

J. C. Hellyer, Co. I, 103d Ill., Ipava, Ill., would like to know the whereabouts of a comrade whom he captured in front of Atlanta at the battle of the 28th. This prisoner was a boy about 17 years old, and belonged to the 30th La. His father was a merchant in New Orleans. Can anyone help Comrade Hellyer to find this man?

Col. Freeman Connor.

J. W. Griswold, Co. G, 44th N. Y., Custer, Mich., wishes to thank Col. Elmer Spear, of the 20th Me., for the mention he made in a recent issue of The National Tribune of the death of his beloved Colonel Freeman Connor, and also for the compliment which he paid to the 44th N. Y. Comrade Griswold is glad to be able to state that the 20th Me. was held in the highest esteem by his regiment, who considered the boys a splendid lot of fighters and all around good fellows. Comrade Griswold was with Col. Connor when he was killed at Gettysburg.

The Youngest Soldier.

Harry M. Lamb, Co. E, 1st Ind. Cav., Princeton, Ind., thinks the comrades are very much interested in this question as to who was the oldest and who the youngest soldier at the time of enlistment, and offers a very good suggestion. He thinks it would be a very good idea for us to invite all the comrades to send us name, company and regiment, date of birth, and date of enlistment; also, date of final muster-out. From his record he must have been just 21 at time of enlistment. The siege and capture of Mobile, Ala., ended his service.

E. G. Sackett, Co. L, 2d Mass. H. A.

Crecent City, says that the three comrades who in the issue of April 12 claimed each to be the youngest soldier in the rebellion will have to take a back seat and give the honor to a Boston bean-eater, himself. He was born Nov. 1, 1845; enlisted Dec. 5, 1862, being but 15 years old when he went into the army. He would like to hear from his old comrades of Co. L.

Called Him a Coffee-Cooler.

Henry H. Gushee, Co. B, 33d Mass., Hamilton, O., is indignant. Some one in Picket Shots of April 12 called him a coffee-cooler because he had been there no singing at Gettysburg. He was there at the time, and never say any coffee-coolers and will say that the battle was fought by men and not by ladies.

The 86th N. Y.

N. B. Easton, Sergeant, Co. E, 26th Ind., Stillwater, Okla., is very anxious for information of the 86th N. Y. He says that regiment usually kept along with his, and he would like to know if the men who were captured at Spotsylvania went to Andersonville. He has forgotten the name of the regiment in the 86th he knew best, but would like especially to hear from or about those of the regiment who were members of the church at Culpeper, Va. One was a Sergeant. He would also like to know about the 40th N. Y., who shared their rations with him when he was starving.

What Battery Was It?

J. C. Bonfield, Auburn, Neb., wants to know what battery it was that was destroyed near a large white house on the battlefield of Perryville which had apparently been cut to pieces with axes. He was one of 80 scouts, and heard a Captain of the 1st Minn. remark that he would like to exchange his gun for the mutilated ones, as they were Napoleons. Can any comrade tell the story? Comrade Bonfield would like very much to meet the battery that was destroyed; also to hear from any member who was under Capt. Garnett at Perryville.

A War Relic for Sale.

James S. Burnside, 47th Ind., Visalia, Ky., has a rebel paper printed on wall paper July 2, 1863. It is one big line in his ears, a dying soldier, John Marlowe, of the 6th Pa., held in a sitting position by a comrade who wrote a letter to his brother James. That letter has just reached its destination. The same regiment but after a few months James was transferred to another regiment, and the comrades who received the letter (Frank Connor) of a New York regiment carried it with him during his entire service, and when mustered out began hunting for James Marlowe. He finally found him through The National Tribune, and in person delivered the precious letter. James Marlowe had heard that his brother had been killed at Gettysburg, "It beats all what an Irishman can do,

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

Fighting Regiments.

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THREE HUNDRED FIGHTING REGIMENTS

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

CARE'S BRIGADE—HUMPHREY'S DIVISION—THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE CLARKE. (2) COL. WILLIAM BLAISDELL; BYT. BRIG. GEN. (Killed). (3) THOMAS H. DURHAM; BYT. BRIG. GEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	19
Company A.....	..	13	15	..	9	9	105
B.....	..	21	21	..	7	7	232
C.....	2	13	15	..	8	8	198
D.....	..	11	11	..	9	9	199
E.....	..	13	13	..	13	13	221
F.....	1	19	20	..	7	7	249
G.....	2	11	13	..	6	6	139
H.....	..	18	18	..	16	16	195
I.....	..	10	10	1	5	6	129
K.....	2	24	26	..	14	14	196
Totals.....	11	153	164	2	95	97	1,932

Original enrollment, 990; killed, 122; percentage, 12.0.

Total killed and wounded, 566; Died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 30.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
First Bull Run, Va.....	15	Wilderness, Va.....	16
Williamsburg, Va.....	15	Spotsylvania, Va.....	9
Oak Grove, Va.....	2	North Anna, Va.....	1
Glendale, Va.....	1	Cold Harbor, Va.....	2
Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 5, 1862.....	2	Petersburg, Va.....	5
Manassas, Va.....	28	Peebles' Farm, Va.....	2
Chancellorsville, Va.....	15	Boynton Road, Va.....	5
Gettysburg, Va.....	37	Hatcher's Run, Va.....	3
Mine Run, Va.....	6		

Present, also, at Yorktown; Fair Oaks; Savage Station; Bristoe Station (1862); Chantilly; Fredericksburg; Totopotomoy; Farmville; Sailor's Creek; Appomattox.

NOTES.—The Eleventh left the State June 24, 1861, and in less than a month was engaged at First Bull Run; its loss, as then officially reported, was 8 killed, 40 wounded, and 40 missing. In the campaigns of 1862, it served in Grover's (1st) Brigade, Hooker's (2d) Division, Third Corps. At Williamsburg it lost 7 killed, 59 wounded, and 1 missing; at Manassas, 9 killed, 79 wounded, and 25 missing; at Gettysburg, 23 killed, 96 wounded, and 10 missing—fully half of those engaged. Lt.-Col. George P. Tileston was killed at Manassas, and Colonel Blaisdell fell at Petersburg, June 23, 1864, while in command of a brigade. At Gettysburg, the division was commanded by Humphreys, the brigade by Carr (J. B.), and the regiment by Lt.-Col. Porter D. Tripp, the command fighting on the Emmetsburg Road. The Eleventh was transferred in March, 1864, to Brewster's (2d) Brigade, Mott's (4th) Division, Second Corps, in which it fought at the Wilderness, where it lost 9 killed, 54 wounded, and 12 missing. Its term of service expired on June 12, 1864, when the original members were mustered out. The recruits and reenlisted veterans left in the field were formed into a battalion of five companies, designated the Eleventh Battalion, which was subsequently increased by two companies of similar material left by the Sixteenth Massachusetts.

FORTY-SECOND NEW YORK INFANTRY—"TAMMANY REGIMENT."

HALL'S BRIGADE—GIBBON'S DIVISION—SECOND CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY (Died). (2) COL. MILTON COGSWELL, ETC., ETC. (3) COL. EDMUND C. CHARLES. (4) COL. JAMES E. MALLON (Killed). (5) COL. WILLIAM A. LYNCH.

Losses.	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.
Killed and mortally wounded.....	11	141	152
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	1	68	69
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	35	35
Totals.....	12	244	256

Total enrollment, 1,210; killed, 152; percentage, 12.6.

Battles.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Ball's Bluff, Va.....	7	6	120	133
Siege of Yorktown, Va.....	1	..	..	1
Fair Oaks, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Tunstall's Station, Va.....	..	..	9	9
Glendale, Va.....	5	24	27	56
Malvern Hill, Va.....	1	..	..	1
Antietam, Md.....	35	127	19	181
Fredericksburg, Va.....	..	19	3	22
Fredericksburg, Va. (1863).....	..	9	..	9
Gettysburg, Pa.....	15	55	4	74
Bristoe Station, Va.....	4	14	10	28
Mine Run, Va.....	..	..	3	3
Wilderness, Va.....	8	15	..	23
Spotsylvania, Va.....	12	28	9	49
Cold Harbor, Va.....	4	19	2	25
Petersburg, Va.....	..	11	92	103
Totals.....	92	328	298	718

*Includes the mortally wounded. *Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Seven Days' Battles; North Anna; Totopotomoy.

NOTES.—This regiment was organized by the "Tammany General Committee," under the patronage of the Tammany Society of New York City. It was mustered in June 22, 1861, and on the 18th of July, following, went to Washington, 1,019 strong. Colonel Kennedy died on the 22d and was succeeded by Colonel Cogswell. The regiment was assigned, October 15, 1861, to Gorman's Brigade, Stone's Division, and was engaged at Ball's Bluff, its first experience under fire, where three of the officers were killed. At Antietam—then in Dana's (3d) Brigade, Sedgwick's (2d) Division, Second Corps—the Forty-second charged with Sedgwick into the woods around the Dunker Church, where it lost 181 out of the 345 who were engaged. At Gettysburg, under command of Colonel Mallon (Hall's Brigade, Gibbon's Division), the regiment took a conspicuous and meritorious part in the repulse of Pickett's charge. Colonel Mallon was an officer of recognized merit and gallantry, and received frequent mention in the official reports of every action in which he was engaged. He was killed at Bristoe Station. During the Wilderness campaign the Forty-second fought in Webb's Brigade, Gibbon's Division, and its depleted ranks were again thinned by the desperate fighting encountered there. The gallant old regiment was mustered out July 13, 1864, its term of enlistment having expired, and of its members as had reenlisted, together with the recruits, were transferred to the Eighty-second New York. During its entire service it fought in the Second Division of the Second Corps.

Forty-two Years in Reaching Him.

Forty-two years ago, with the din of the terrible battle of Gettysburg ringing in his ears, a dying soldier, John Marlowe, of the 6th Pa., held in a sitting position by a comrade who wrote a letter to his brother James. That letter has just reached its destination. The same regiment but after a few months James was transferred to another regiment, and the comrades who received the letter (Frank Connor) of a New York regiment carried it with him during his entire service, and when mustered out began hunting for James Marlowe. He finally found him through The National Tribune, and in person delivered the precious letter. James Marlowe had heard that his brother had been killed at Gettysburg, "It beats all what an Irishman can do,

First Meeting With Sheridan.

Comrade O'Field met Gen. Sheridan in Milwaukee many years ago in the old Newall House. Gen. Sam Harriman introduced him as "Maj." O'Field of Bull Run fame." Harriman began relating the many experiences of O'Field and himself in that battle, winding up with a joke at O'Field's expense, saying "Comrade O'Field made 40 miles a-foot from the battlefield to Washington in as many minutes." Gen. Sheridan smiled and said, "It beats all what an Irishman can do,

don't it, Major?" and then looking him over added smiling: "But he is better built for sitting than running at the present time."

Must Have Been Quite Ragged.

Henry H. Gushee, Co. B, 33d Mass., Hamilton, Ohio, thinks Comrade Porter, of Co. I, 5th Minn., who in his Picket Shot of May 19 says he was hit by 24 bullets, must have been in a pretty ragged condition at the end of the battle. But he commends Comrade Porter as being honorable in giving his regiment, "which was a good one, and needed no ladies to sing to it to make it fight."

"Kingdom Coming."

Will some comrade send to S. Basinger, Co. K, 31st Ind., Elmore, Okla., the words of the old war-time song, "Kingdom Coming?"

Certificate of Service.

Geo. J. Horton, Proctor, Pa., objects seriously and indignantly to the reading of the certificate of service issued in honor of the original discharge, or rather to the wording of the latter part of it. The obnoxious sentence is this: "shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case." The original discharge never contained such language, and he thinks it most unjust and a disgrace to the Government. He thinks the certificate should read as follows: "This certificate is given under the Act of Congress (of such a date) upon satisfactory evidence that the original discharge has become lost or destroyed."

The Youngest Soldier.

Joseph W. Pife, Co. G, 13th W. Va., Chesire, Ohio, thinks he must carry off the palm of the "youngest soldier." He was born in 1848. He ran away from home three different times to enlist before he made "it stick."

Homer C. Smith, Co. D, 11th Mich., Butte, Mont., makes no claims, but is rather interested to know how he sizes up as "youngest soldier." He was 14 years old when he enlisted, in August, 1861, and carried a musket until after Stone River, when he was appointed Regimental Bugler. He never missed reveille until Aug. 28, 1864, at Chattanooga River.

The Sultan.

J. L. Myers, Co. A, 18th Mich., Cairo, Mich., was one of the survivors of the Sultan. Being a good swimmer, he was rescued after being in the ice-cold water for about nine hours hanging to a small tree. He says there were about 2,500 all told on board, and fully 1,600 lost. He thinks it strange that few people know about the Sultan, or whether the disaster occurred in the Mississippi or the Gulf of Mexico.

Wants to Return Gun.

Comrade Calvin Childs, of South Lancaster, Mass., served in the 27th Mass., and has in his possession a single-barreled shotgun which was picked up on the battlefield in front of Petersburg. Recently in handling it he heard something rattle, and opening the gun found a letter from a Richmond girl to her lover, dated Jan. 2, 1862. The letter is signed "Mary Lee" and her address "Water Street, Box 32." There was a photograph of Miss Lee and other relics found in the gun. Childs is very desirous of returning the gun and the relics to the persons to whom they belong, if they can be found.

Surrender of Gen. Forrest, C. S. A.

W. J. Melcher, 58th Ohio, Canton, Ohio, wishes to correct the statement of George Dallas Mosgrove as to the place of surrender of Gen. Forrest. He says it occurred at Grand Rapids, instead of Gattenville, Ala. He is very positive as to this.

The 1st N. J.

David A. Maple, National Military Home, O., wants to hear from all of his old comrades of the 1st N. J., of the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps.

"Adjutant, Read That Letter Again."

Can any one assist Anna Phillips, Box 93, Pratt, Kan., in obtaining a piece of Memorial Day poetry beginning "Adjutant, read that letter again." It was published some years ago in The National Tribune? She is very anxious to get it.

Flags of the 197th Pa.

Comrade Frank Baab, 346 So. Main St., Wilkes Barre, Pa., wishes to know what has become of the flags of the 197th Pa.

Scattering.

E. Parish, 8th Mo., Council Bluffs, Iowa, hopes to meet as many of the old 8th Mo. boys as possible at the National Encampment this Fall.

Geo. H. May, Marion, Ohio, would like to have the reveille sounded and the boys of the 14th Ind. and the 4th Ohio, and the 7th Va. waked up. He wants to hear from them through The National Tribune.

J. H. Hilgore, Scranton, Kan., who belonged to the 7th Ill., is always waiting eagerly for The National Tribune. The first thing he reads is the history of the different armies now being published, which he finds so true to life that times he almost sheds a tear. It is filled with awe. Many of the incidents and battles he knows all about personally, and can vouch for their perfect truth.

Frank White, Co. B, 111th Ill., Waukegan, N. D., whose divinity had the honor to storm Fort McAllister, near Savannah, Dec. 13, 1864, says Gen. Hazen directed the battle standing on a big stump. Gen. Hazen was one of the boys of the 14th Ind. and the 4th Ohio, and the 7th Va. waked up. He wants to hear from them through The National Tribune.

W. L. Keyser, Co. E, 5th Md., Harper's Ferry, W. Va., would like to hear from the boys of the 5th and 14th Ohio, and the 7th Va. waked up. He wants to hear from them through The National Tribune.

Comrade J. A. Lloyd, R. F. D. 5, Box 22, Paimont, Ky., would like to hear from any comrade of Co. B, and A, 9th Ill. M'd. Inf't. He writes that he has never met any member of his regiment since it was mustered out, July 9, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Comrade W. C. Burr, Co. D, 136th Ill., resides in Laredo, Tex., and is engaged in the mercantile business. He would like to hear from members of his old company.

Information wanted in regard to the wife of the late Gen. Hannant, Co. A, 8th Vt. If said Hannant died to wit it was 30 or 35 years ago